ANALYTIC DOMINATION WITH QUADRATIC FORM TYPE
ESTIMATES AND NONDEGENERACY OF GROUND STATES IN
QUANTUM FIELD THEORY

BY
ALAN D. SLOAN

ABSTRACT. We present a theorem concerning the analytic domination by a semi-
bounded selfadjoint operator \( H \) of another linear operator \( A \) which requires only the
quadratic form type estimates
\[
\| H^{-1/2} (\text{ad} A)^* H^{-1/2} u \| \leq c\| u \|
\]
instead of the norm estimates
\[
\| (\text{ad} A)^* Hu \| \leq c\| Hu \|
\]
usually required for this type of theorem. We call the new estimates “quadratic form type”,
since they are sometimes equivalent to
\[
\| (\text{ad} A)^* Hu, u \| \leq c\| (Hu, u) \|.
\]

The theorem is then applied with \( H \) the Hamiltonian for the spatially cutoff boson field
model with real, bounded below, even ordered polynomial self-interaction in one space
dimension and \( A = \pi(g) \), the conjugate momentum to the free field. When the underlying
Hilbert space of this model is represented as \( L^2(Q, dq) \) where \( dq \) is a probability measure
on \( Q \), the spectrum of the von Neumann algebra generated by bounded functions of
certain field operators, then \( e^{-itH} \) maximizes support in the sense that \( e^{-itf} \) is nonzero almost
everywhere whenever \( f \) is not identically zero.

I. Introduction. The Hamiltonian, \( H \), of a physical system is a selfadjoint
operator on a Hilbert space which is bounded below in that its spectrum is. If the
infimum of the spectrum is an eigenvalue then any corresponding eigenvector is
called a ground state. An important physical question is whether the ground state,
(assuming it exists), is nondegenerate, that is, whether the infimum of the spectrum
of \( H \) has multiplicity one as an eigenvalue. If the ground state is nondegenerate,
it is also said to be unique, though technically this uniqueness is only up to
complex multiples. This problem concerning the unbounded operator \( H \) can be
turned into one involving only bounded operators by considering the generated
semigroup, \( e^{-itH} \), \( t \geq 0 \), since, by the spectral theorem, \( H \) has a nondegenerate
ground state if and only if \( \| e^{-itH} \| \) is an eigenvalue of multiplicity one for \( e^{-itH} \).

In quantum field theory the underlying Hilbert space may be viewed as an \( L^2 \)
space on which \( e^{-itH} \) is positivity preserving in the sense that, for \( t \geq 0 \), \( e^{-itH}f \) is
nonnegative almost everywhere whenever \( f \) in \( L^2 \) is nonnegative almost everywhere ([5], [2], [16] and [8]). We assume that \( H \) is a self-adjoint and bounded below operator, that \( e^{-iH} \) is positivity preserving and that \( H \) has a ground state, for the remainder of the introduction.

The semigroup \( t \rightarrow e^{-iH} \) is said to be ergodic if for every pair, \( f \) and \( g \), of nonnegative \( L^2 \) functions there is an \( s > 0 \) such that \( (f, e^{-iH}g) > 0 \). In an extension of the classical Perron-Frobenius theory, Glimm and Jaffe [5] showed that if \( e^{-iH} \) is ergodic then the ground state of \( H \) is nondegenerate. Simon [15] has characterized ergodic semigroups in the following way: \( t \rightarrow e^{-iH} \) is ergodic if and only if \( e^{-iH}f \) is positive almost everywhere whenever \( f \) is nonnegative almost everywhere. When \( e^{-iH} \) has this latter property it is said to be positivity improving.

Why should semigroups generated by quantum field theoretic Hamiltonians be positivity improving? In certain models the \( L^2 \) space in question may be thought of as \( L^2(R^\infty, q) \) where \( R^\infty \) is the countable product of real lines, \( R \), and \( q \) is a probability measure on \( R^\infty \) [14], while \( H \) may be thought of as a differential operator in infinitely many variables. In certain finite-dimensional approximations to these models, [11], [12], [3] \( H \) becomes an elliptic differential operator with analytic coefficients. By a theorem of Nelson every analytic vector for \( H \) is an analytic function [10]. (Recall that \( v \) is an analytic vector for \( H \) if there is an \( s > 0 \) such that \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (s^n/n!) \|H^nv\| < \infty \).) But \( e^{-iH}f \) is an analytic vector for \( H \) with \( f \) arbitrary, so \( e^{-iH}f \) is nonzero almost everywhere or identically zero. Since we are assuming \( e^{-iH} \) is positivity preserving, if \( f \) is nonnegative almost everywhere then \( e^{-iH}f \) must be positive almost everywhere. Observe that the positivity improving property is really a consequence of the following property. \( e^{-iH} \) is said to be support maximizing if \( e^{-iH}f \) is nonzero almost everywhere whenever \( f \) is not identically zero. An operator may be positivity improving but not support maximizing [17], though clearly if an operator is support maximizing and positivity preserving then it must also be positivity improving. For an example, observe that \( e^{-iH} \) maximizes support on \( L^2(Q, dx) \) whenever \( H \) is an elliptic differential operator with analytic coefficients on the connected open set \( O \) [10]. Thus, when \( e^{-iH} \) is positivity preserving the nondegeneracy problem is solved once we show \( e^{-iH} \) maximizes support.

The connection between Hamiltonians and differential operators is well known ([14], [3], [11], [12] and [7]), and one is led naturally to the question of whether \( e^{-iH} \) maximizes support when \( H \) is a Hamiltonian of quantum field theory. A first step in the solution of this problem is to consider models defined in Fock space (though in the cases we consider the nondegeneracy problem is solvable by other techniques). In a previous paper [17], it was shown that when \( H \) is the free boson Hamiltonian then \( e^{-iH} \) maximizes support on \( L^2(R^\infty, q) \) and on \( L^2(Q) \) where \( Q \) is the spectrum of the von Neumann algebra generated by certain bounded functions of the free field ([5], [16]). In fact \( e^{-iH} \) maximizes support when \( H \) is the quantization [1] of any selfadjoint operator with positive spectrum bounded away from zero ([7] or [17]). A similar result holds when \( H \) is
the Hamiltonian for the linear external source model of a boson field. Also
previously considered was the momentum cutoff polaron of fixed total momen-
tum in $n$ dimensions. Again the Hamiltonian generates a semigroup which
maximizes support. Moreover this support maximizing property remains when
cutoffs are removed in two space dimensions.

Notable by its absence from this list of Fock space models is the spatially
cutoff $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ model. It is this model we wish to consider.

To prove that $e^{-iHt}$ maximizes support it suffices to prove that every analytic
vector for $H$ is either identically zero or nonzero almost everywhere. This is
because $\{e^{-iHt}f : f \in L^2, t > 0\}$ is exactly the set of analytic vectors for $H$ [10].
Note that every analytic vector for $d/dx$ on $L^2(R^1, dx)$ is an analytic function, by
the Paley-Wiener theorem, and is either identically zero or nonzero almost
everywhere. Similarly, on $L^2(R^n, q)$ any analytic vector for $\partial/\partial x_i$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots$,
is an analytic function of each coordinate function $x_i$ when the others are fixed.
This implies (by the zero-one law) that any analytic vector for every $\partial/\partial x_i$ is
nonzero almost everywhere or identically zero. The annihilation operator of wave
function $f \in L^2(R^1, dx)$, $A(f)$ [1] corresponds to differentiation in the direction
of $f$ [14]. Consequently to prove that a function is either identically zero or
nonzero almost everywhere one needs only to verify that the function is an
analytic vector for the annihilation operators, $A(f)$, when $f$ is in a dense subset
of $L^2(R^1)$. (This discussion has been informal but can be made rigorous.
However, we present a different approach in §III.)

Now the basic problem is one of analytic domination. Prove that every
analytic vector for $H$ is analytic for $A(f)$ when $f$ is an infinitely differentiable
function of compact support on $R^1$. The standard procedure for analytic
domination is due to Nelson [10]. One is required to obtain the estimate
$\|A(f)u\| \leq c_0\|Hu\|$ and the commutator estimates $\|(ad A(f))^n Hu\| \leq c_n\|Hu\|$ for positive $c_n$s such that the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (c_n S^n/n!)$ has positive radius of
convergence and for all $u$ in some linear subspace containing all analytic vectors
for $H$ and invariant under $H$ and $A(f)$. In the $(\phi^4)_2$ model the first commutator
estimate, $n = 1$, $\|[(A(f), H)u]\| \leq c_1\|Hu\|$ is unknown. Consequently, Nelson's
theorem does not apply directly. However, quadratic form estimates

\[ (ad(A(f)))^n H \leq c_n H + \gamma_n, \quad \gamma_n > 0, \]

are known [13]. We present an analytic domination theorem which requires only
such quadratic form estimates (see Theorem 1). This theorem is then applied to
the Hamiltonian, $H$, of the spatially cutoff one space dimensional boson field
with real, bounded below, even ordered polynomial self-interaction to conclude
that $e^{-iHt}$ maximizes support (see Corollary 7).

This approach is nonperturbative and makes no use of mass gaps.

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II. Analytic domination. In this section $\mathcal{H}$ is a complex Hilbert space. For any
operator $T$, $D(T)$ denotes the domain of $T$ while $D^\infty(T) = \cap_{n=0}^\infty D(T^n)$. The main result in this section is

**Theorem 1.** Let $H$ be a selfadjoint operator on $\mathcal{H}$ with infimum (spectrum $(H)$) $\geq 1$. Let $A$ be another linear operator on $\mathcal{H}$ and denote $\cap_{n=0}^\infty \cap_{n=0}^\infty D(A^nHA^n)$ by $E$.

Suppose the following conditions are met:

(i) $D^\infty(H) \subseteq E$;

(ii) for each nonnegative integer $n$ there is a $c_n > 0$ such that

\[ \|H^{-1/2}((ad A)^n(H))H^{-1/2}u\| \leq c_n\|u\| \]

for all $u$ in $H^{1/2}E$; and

(iii) the power series in $s$, $\sum_{n=1}^\infty (c_n s^n/n!)$ has positive radius of convergence.

Then every analytic vector for $H$ is an analytic vector for $A$.

Remarks. (a) We have put

\[ (ad A)^0(H) = A, \quad (ad A)^1(H) = (ad A)(H) = [A,H] = AH - HA \]

and for $n > 1$,

\[ (ad A)^{n+1}(H) = (ad A)((ad A)^n(H)). \]

(b) If it is known that $A$ leaves $D^\infty(H)$ invariant then one may replace $E$ by $\mathcal{H}$.

In fact $E$ may be replaced with any linear space containing all the analytic vectors for $H$ and which is left invariant by $H$, $A$, $H^{1/2}$ and $H^{-1/2}$.

(c) We view (2.2) as a quadratic form type estimate for it implies

\[ |(H^{-1/2}((ad A)^n(H))H^{-1/2}u,u)| \leq c_n(u,u) \]

for $u \in H^{1/2}E$ and this may be rewritten as

\[ |((ad A)^n(H)u,u)| \leq c_n(Hu,u) \]

for $u \in E$.

If $(ad A)^n H$ is symmetric, then (2.4) yields, through (2.3), [9, p. 310], the bilinear form estimate

\[ |(H^{-1/2}((ad A)^n(H)H^{-1/2}u,v)| \leq c_n\|u\|\|v\| \]

for $u, v$ in $H^{1/2}E$. This bilinear form estimate implies (2.2) so that (2.2) may be equivalent to the quadratic form estimate (2.4).

More generally, suppose $(ad A)^n H = S + B$ where $S$ is symmetric, $H^{-1/2}BH^{-1/2}$ is bounded on $H^{1/2}E$ with norm $k$ and $|S(u,u)| \leq k(Hu,u)$, for $u$ in $E$. Then

\[ \|H^{-1/2}((ad A)^n(H))H^{-1/2}u\| \leq (k + 1}\|u\| \]
is again true. Similar considerations apply when skew-symmetry replaces symmetry.

d) The estimates (2.3) and corresponding quadratic form estimates (2.4) may be compared to the usual norm estimates required for this type of theorem, \( \| (ad A)^n H u \| \leq c_n \| H u \| \) [10, p. 577] and \( \| A u \| \leq c_0 \| H^{1/2} u \| \) [6, p. 247].

Now we proceed with the proof of Theorem 1. Renorm \( \mathcal{C} \) with \( \| u \|_1 = \| H^{-1/2} u \| \). Throughout this section we assume the hypothesis of Theorem 1.

**Lemma 2.** Let \( u \) be any analytic vector for \( H \). Then there is a \( t > 0 \) such that

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \| A^n u \|_1 < \infty.
\]

**Proof.** Let \( X \) denote the normed space \( \mathcal{C} \) with \( \| \|_1 \). Let \( B \) denote \( H \) restricted to \( E \). Since \( E \subset D(H) \), \( D(B) = E \).

Let \( x \) be in \( D(B) \). Then by definition of \( E \), \( x \in D(A) \) and

\[
\| A x \|_1 = \| H^{-1/2} A H^{-1/2} H^{1/2} x \| \\
\leq c_0 \| H^{1/2} x \| = c_0 \| H x \|_1.
\]

Since, for \( x \) in \( D(B) \) we have \( B x = H x \) it follows that

\[
\| A x \|_1 \leq c_0 \| B x \|_1.
\]

Next observe that \( A: E \to E \) so that for \( x \) in \( D(B) \) we have \( A^n B A^n x = A^n H A^n x \) and consequently \( (ad A)^n(B)x = (ad A)^n(H)x \). Thus

\[
\| (ad A)^n B x \|_1 = \| H^{-1/2}((ad A)^n(H)) H^{-1/2} H^{1/2} x \| \\
\leq c_n \| H^{1/2} x \| = c_n \| H x \|_1
\]

and

\[
\| (ad A)^n B x \|_1 \leq c_n \| B x \|_1.
\]

Now let \( u \) be an analytic vector for \( H \). Then \( u \) is in \( D^\infty(H) \subset E \) so \( H u = B u \).

Inductively, assume \( u \in D(B^n) \) and \( B^n u = H^n u \). Since \( H^n u \) is in \( D^\infty(H) \subset E \) it follows that \( H^n u \) is in \( D(B) \) and \( B H^n u = B^{n+1} u \). Thus \( u \) is also an analytic vector for \( B \). Since \( \| v \|_1 \leq \| v \| \) there is an \( r > 0 \) such that \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (r^n/n!) \| B^n u \|_1 < \infty \).

The desired conclusion now follows from (2.6), (2.7) and Nelson’s theorem [10, p. 577]. Q.E.D.

The next lemma is combinatorial in nature and expresses \([A^n, H^{-1}]\) in terms of \([A^k, H]\). For related expressions see [6, p. 253] and [13, p. 431].

Let \( P_n \) be the set of ordered partitions of \( n \). That is, every \( p \) in \( P_n \) is a \( k \)-tuple of positive integers, \((p(1), \ldots, p(k))\) with \( p(1) + \cdots + p(k) = n \), for some integer \( k \), \( 1 \leq k \leq n \). We put \( k = \lvert p \rvert \) and \( p! = p(1)! \cdots p(k)! \). Observe that there are exactly \( \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \) partitions \( p \) in \( P_n \) with \( \lvert p \rvert = k \) for a total of
partitions \( p \) in \( P_n \). (For any integers \( 0 < a < b \), \( \binom{b}{a} \) is the binomial coefficient \( b!/(b-a)! \).

Since \( D^\infty(H) = H^{1/2}D^\infty(H) \subset H^{1/2}(E) \) is dense in \( \mathcal{C} \), it follows from (2.2) that \( R^{1/2}(\text{ad} A)^n(H) \) \( R^{1/2} \) extends from \( H^{1/2}(E) \) to a bounded linear operator on all of \( \mathcal{C} \). We have put \( R = H^{-1} \). Denote this extension by \( -K_n \). Again, from (2.2)

\[
\|K_n\| \leq c_n.
\]

**Lemma 3.** On \( D^\infty(H) \),

\[
A^n R = RA^n + \sum_{p \in P_n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{n!}{(n-i) i!} R^{1/2} K_{p(1)} \cdots K_{p(p)} R^{1/2} A^{n-i}.
\]

**Proof.** First observe that the operators \( A^j, A^i H A^j \) are defined on \( D^\infty(H) \) since 
\( D^\infty(H) \subset E \). Next observe that \( A^j R \) and \( A^i H A^j R \) are also defined on \( D^\infty(H) \) because \( R: D^\infty(H) \to D^\infty(H) \). Consequently, all the calculations to follow are valid on \( D^\infty(H) \).

We will prove (2.9) using induction on \( n \). Let \( n = 1 \). Then

\[
AR = RA + (AR - RA) = RA + RHAHR - RHRAHR
\]

Before considering the general case observe that, on \( D^\infty(H) \),

\[
[A^n, H] = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \binom{n}{j} ((\text{ad} A)^j(H)) A^{n-j},
\]

(see [6, p. 248] or [10, p. 576]).

Now suppose (2.9) is true for \( n = 1, 2, \ldots, m \). Then

\[
A^{m+1} R = RA^{m+1} + (A^{m+1} R - RA^{m+1})
\]

\[
= RA^{m+1} + RHA^{m+1} HR - RHRA^{m+1} HR
\]

\[
= RA^{m+1} + R[H, A] R
\]

\[
= RA^{m+1} - R[H, A] R
\]

\[
= RA^{m+1} - R \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} ((\text{ad} A)^j(H)) A^{m+1-j} R
\]

\[
= RA^{m+1} - \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R((\text{ad} A)^j(H)) R^{1/2} H^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} R
\]

\[
= RA^{m+1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R^{1/2} K_H H^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} R
\]
\[
= RA^{m+1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R^{1/2} K_j R^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R^{1/2} K_j R^{1/2} [A^{m+1-j}, R] \\
= RA^{m+1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R^{1/2} K_j R^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R^{1/2} K_j R^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} \cdot \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{P}_i} \frac{(m+1-j)!}{(m+1-i-j)! \cdot p!} R^{1/2} K_{\rho(i)} \cdots K_{\rho(p)} R^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} \\
= RA^{m+1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} R^{1/2} K_j R^{1/2} A^{m+1-j} + \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \sum_{j=1}^{m+1-i} \binom{m+1}{j} \frac{(m+1-j)!}{(m+1-i)! \cdot p!} R^{1/2} K_{\rho(i)} \cdots K_{\rho(p)} R^{1/2} A^{m+1-i}.
\]

If \( q = (j, p(1), \ldots, p(|\rho|)) \) then
\[
\binom{m+1}{j} \frac{(m+1-j)!}{(m+1-i)! \cdot p!} = \frac{(m+1)!}{(m+1-i)! \cdot q!}.
\]

Since every partition \( q \) in \( \mathcal{P}_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq m+1 \), can be written uniquely as \( \{i\} \) or as \( \{j, p(1), \ldots, p(|\rho|)\} \) for some \( 1 \leq j < i \) and \( p \) in \( \mathcal{P}_i \), the lemma now follows.

Q.E.D.

The final preliminary result needed is

**Lemma 4.** Let \( u \) be any analytic vector for \( H \). Then there is an \( s > 0 \) such that

\[
(2.11) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \|A^n Ru\| < \infty.
\]

**Proof.** From hypothesis (iii) in the statement of the theorem there follows the existence of a positive number \( M \) with the property that

\[
(2.12) 0 \leq c_n \leq M^n n!.
\]

By Lemma 2, there is a \( t > 0 \) such that

\[
(2.13) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \|R^{-1/2} A^n u\| < \infty.
\]

Choose \( s \) so that

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(2.14) \[ 0 < s < \text{minimum } (1/2M, t, t/2M). \]

Then by (2.8), (2.9), (2.12) and the fact that \( |R^{1/2}| \leq 1 \), we have

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \| [A^n, R]u \|
\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_j} \frac{n!}{(n-j)!j!p!} \| R^{1/2} K_{p(j)} \cdots K_{p(|p|)} R^{1/2} A^{n-j} u \|
\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_j} \frac{s^n}{(n-j)!j!p!} \| K_{p(j)} \cdots K_{p(|p|)} \| \cdot \| R^{1/2} A^{n-j} u \|
\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_j} \frac{s^n}{(n-j)!j!p!} M^{p(j)} p(1)! \cdots M^{p(|p|)} p(|p|)! \| R^{1/2} A^{n-j} u \|
= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_j} \frac{M^{p(j)} s^n}{(n-j)!} \| R^{1/2} A^{n-j} u \|
\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2Ms)^j \frac{t^{n-j}}{(n-j)!} \| R^{1/2} A^{n-j} u \|
= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=j}^{\infty} (2Ms)^{n-j+1} \frac{t^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \| R^{1/2} A^{j-1} u \|
= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2Ms)^{n} \right) \frac{t^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \| R^{1/2} A^{j-1} u \|
= \frac{2Ms}{1 - 2Ms} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^j}{j!} \| R^{1/2} A^j u \|.
\]

(2.13) now yields

\[
(2.15) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \| [A^n, R]u \| < \infty.
\]

Since \( \| u \| \leq \| H^{1/2} u \| \) and since \( s < t \) we finally arrive at

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \| A^n Ru \| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \| RA^n u \| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \| [A^n, R]u \|
\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \| R^{1/2} A^n u \| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} \| [A^n, R]u \| < \infty.
\]

Q.E.D.

**Proof of Theorem 1.** Let \( u \) be an analytic vector for \( H \). Then \( \exp(-iH/2)v \) for some \( v \) in \( \mathcal{C} \). Since \( Hu = \exp(-iH/2)He^{-iH/2}v \), \( Hu \) is also an analytic vector for \( H \). Now apply Lemma 4 to \( Hu \). Q.E.D.
III. An application. We adopt the notation of [3], [5] and [13]. Proofs and further references may be found in [1], [4], [5], [13] and [16]. Let \( \hat{f}(k) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \int e^{-ikx} f(x) dx \) be the Fourier transform of \( f \) and let \( f' \) denote the inverse Fourier transform of \( f \). \( C_0^\infty (R^n) = \) space of real valued infinitely differentiable functions of compact support.

Now \( g \) will denote a fixed \( C_0^\infty (R^l) \) function with \( 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \). \( P \) will denote a fixed polynomial, \( P(x) = b_q x^q + \cdots + b_0 \) with \( b_q > 0 \), and \( b_i \) real for all \( i \) and \( q \) an even integer. The corresponding spatially cutoff interaction Hamiltonian is

\[
H_j(g) = \left( \sum_{i=0}^q b_j \int g(x) \cdot \phi^i(x) \cdot dx \right)^{**}.
\]

\( H_j(g) \) is selfadjoint with core \( D \).

The operator \( H_0 + H_j(g) \) defined on \( D \) is essentially selfadjoint and is bounded below. Let \( c(g) \) denote a number such that \( \inf \text{ (spectrum (H)) } = 0 \) where \( H = (H_0 + H_j(g))^{**} + c(g) \).

We wish to apply the results of the preceding section to \( \pi(f) \) and \( H \) for \( f \) in \( C_0^\infty (R^l) \). What follows is the verification of the necessary hypothesis. We are assuming \( f \) is in \( C_0^\infty (R^l) \).

First let

\[
E = \bigcap_{n=0}^\infty \bigcap_{m=0}^\infty D(\pi(f)^n H \pi(f)^m).
\]

\( \pi(f)^m \) is relatively bounded with respect to \( (N + 1)^{m/2} \) and \( \pi(f)^n H \pi(f)^m \) is relatively bounded with respect to \( (N_0+1)(N+1)^{(n+m+q)/2} \). Consequently, from the higher order estimates [13, p. 443], it follows that

\[
D^\infty (H) \subset E.
\]

A formal calculation shows that on \( D \)

\[
[\pi(f), \phi^n(g)] = -n \pi(i(4\pi)^{-1/2} \phi^n (gf)).
\]

Repeated application of (3.3) along with a semiboundedness argument [13, p. 421] shows that for each positive integer \( n \) there are \( c_n > 0 \) and \( r_n > 1 \) such that for \( u \) in \( D \)

\[
|((ad (\pi(f)))^n H_j(g)u, u)| \leq c_n |(H + r_n)u, u|.
\]

Since, for any \( h \) in \( L^2 (R^l) \),

\[
[\pi(f), \phi(h)] = -(i/2) \int \hat{f}(-k) \hat{h}(k) dk,
\]

valid on \( D \) we may, for \( n > q \), choose

\[
c_n = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad r_n = 1.
\]
Consequently, \( 1 \leq r = \max \{ n \} < \infty \) and from (3.4) there follows

\[
(3.7) \quad |(R^{1/2}((\text{ad}(f))^{n}H_{g}(g))R^{1/2}u, u)| \leq c_{n}\|u\|^{2}
\]

for all \( u \) in \((H + r)^{1/2}D\). Here we have put \( R = (H + r)^{-1} \).

Since \( R^{1/2}((\text{ad}(f))^{n}H_{g}(g))R^{1/2} \) is either symmetric or skew-symmetric, for each \( n \), the quadratic form estimate (3.7) gives a bilinear form estimate which finally yields an operator estimate [9, p. 310]

\[
(3.8) \quad \|R^{1/2}((\text{ad}(f))^{n}H_{g}(g))R^{1/2}u\| \leq c_{n}\|u\|
\]

for all \( u \) in \((H + r)^{1/2}D\).

Another formal calculation shows that on \( D \)

\[
(3.9) \quad [\phi(f), H_{g}] = -i\phi((\hat{f}w^{2})^{*}).
\]

Since \( \phi \) is relatively bounded by \((N + 1)^{1/2} \) and \((N + 1)^{1/2} \) is relatively bounded with respect to \( H \) [13, p. 436], \( r \) and \( c_{1}, c_{2} \) may be redefined so that

\[
(3.10) \quad \|R^{1/2}((\text{ad}(f))^{n}H)R^{1/2}u\| \leq c_{n}\|u\|
\]

for all \( u \) in \((H + r)^{1/2}D\).

In order to extend (3.10) to all of \((H + r)^{1/2}E\) we need another lemma.

**Lemma 5.** Let \( T \) be a nonnegative selfadjoint operator on a Hilbert space \( K \) with bounded inverse. Then any core for \( T \) is a core for \( T^{1/2} \).

**Proof.** Let \( D \) be a core for \( T \), let \( v \) be an arbitrary element of \( K \) and let \( \epsilon > 0 \) be given. \( T^{1/2} \) is densely defined so there is a \( w \) in the domain of \( T^{1/2} \) such that \( \|v - w\| < \epsilon/2 \). Since \( T \) is invertible and \( D \) is a core for \( T \), it follows that \( TD \) is dense in \( K \). Consequently, there is a \( u \) in \( D \) such that \( \|Tu - T^{1/2}w\| < (2\|T^{1/2}\|)^{-1}\epsilon \).

Thus

\[
\|T^{1/2}u - w\| = \|T^{-1/2}(Tu - T^{1/2}w)\| \leq \|T^{-1/2}\| \|Tu - T^{1/2}w\| < \epsilon/2
\]

and

\[
\|T^{1/2}u - w\| \leq \|T^{1/2}u - w\| + \|w - v\| = \epsilon.
\]

This shows that \( T^{1/2}D \) is dense. Since \( T^{1/2} \) is invertible, \( D \) is a core for \( T^{1/2} \) [9, p. 166]. Q.E.D.

Since \( D \) is a core for \( H \) [13, p. 438] and \( H + r \) is invertible, we have that \((H + r)^{1/2}D \) is dense. Consequently (3.10) is valid for all \( u \) in \( D((\text{ad}(f))^{n}H)R^{1/2} \). Since \((H + r)^{1/2}E \) is in this domain we have that

\[
(3.11) \quad \|R^{1/2}((\text{ad}(f))^{n}H)R^{1/2}u\| \leq c_{n}\|u\|
\]

for all \( u \) in \((H + r)^{1/2}E\).
\[ \pi(f)(N + 1)^{-1/2} \text{ is a bounded operator [13, p. 424]}, (N + 1)^{+1/2}(H + \gamma^{-1/2}) \text{ is a bounded operator for } r' \text{ sufficiently large [13, p. 437]} \text{ so by redefining } r \text{ to be at least as large as } r' \text{ one finds that there is a } c_0 > 0 \text{ such that} \\
(3.12) \quad \|R^{1/2}\pi(f)R^{1/2}u\| \leq c_0\|u\| \\
\text{for all } u \text{ in } H^{1/2}E \text{ (and in fact for all } u) .
\]

From (3.6) it is clear that

\[ (3.13) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^n}{n!} c_n < \infty \]

for every \( s > 0 \).

Observe that (3.2), (3.11), (3.12) and (3.13) are exactly the hypothesis (i)–(iii) needed for the application of Theorem 1. Consequently we may conclude

**Corollary 6.** Every analytic vector for \( H \) is an analytic vector for \( \pi(f) \), providing \( f \) is in \( C_0^\infty(R^l) \).

Let \( M \) be the von Neumann algebra generated by \( M = \{ e^{i\phi(f)} : f \in C_0^\infty(R^l) \} \).

Let \( Q \) be the spectrum of \( M \). There is a probability measure \( \lambda \) on \( Q \) and a unitary operator \( W: Q \to L^2(Q, \lambda) \) such that \( WMW^{-1} = L_\omega(Q) \) and \( W1 = 1 \) where the 1 on the right is the constant function while the 1 on the left is the complex number \( [5, \text{ p. 373}] \).

**Corollary 7.** \( We^{-iH}W^{-1} \) maximizes support on \( L^2(Q, \lambda) \).

**Proof.** Let \( u \in L^2(Q, \lambda) \) be arbitrary and let \( v = e^{-iH}W^{-1}u \), so that \( v \) is an analytic vector for \( H \).

Since \( \{ e^{i\pi(f)} : f \in C_0^\infty(R^l) \} \) is irreducible and since \( e^{i\pi(f)}e^{i\phi(f)} = e^{-i(f,g)}e^{i\phi(f)}e^{i\pi(f)} \), it follows from [7] and the previous corollary that the largest projection in \( M \) which annihilates \( v \) is the zero projection. Consequently the largest projection in \( L^2(Q) \) which annihilates \( v \) is the zero projection and so \( Wv = We^{-iH}W^{-1}u \) is nonzero almost everywhere or zero almost everywhere.

Q.E.D.

**References**

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School of Mathematics, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332